matters which, without being openly directed against the Jews, place them at a disadvantage as compared to the non-Jews.

(5) Insufficient State assistance for Jewish educational, religious, and welfare organizations.

The complaint regarding the refusal of naturalization is more especially directed against Boumania, where it appears that some 30,000 Jews are living without any definite nationality. These Jews either immigrated before and during the War, or were included in Roumania by the annexation of new territories. Hitherto they have been refused naturalization in spite of the fact that a law passed in 1920 recognizes all persons domiciled in the country as citizens. They have only the duties, but none of the rights, of Roumanian subjects. The situation is similar in Poland, where a number of Jews who came from Russia after the War have till now been unable to obtain naturalization. In other countries also the percentage of Jews of alien nationality, or without nationality, is considerable, and this is chiefly due to migrations during and since the War. Thus in Switzerland, in 1920, 55 per cent of the Jewish population were either alien or without nationality; in 1925, in Latvia, 16-6 per cent. In Prussia, where the foreign Jews formed, in 1929, 18-9 per cent of all the Jews, there were among them—

46-3	per cent	Poles.
12-4	,,	Austrians.
9-1	,,	Russians.
4-9	,,	Czechoslovaks.
3-2	,,	Hungarians.
14-5	„	of other nationality.
9-6	„	without nationality.

According to official statistics, between 1922 and 1933, 10,300 East European Jews (not counting their wives and childxen) were naturalized in Prussia. The Nazi Governmentj in 1933, issued a decree whereby these naturaliza-